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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

If newly trained teachers do not meet expectations in the classroom, Doane College professors will go to school to eliminate the "rough spots." Story on Page 3.

Bureaucratic paperwork and graffiti are all subjects for scholarly investigation by a controversial folklorist. Story on Page 5.

A House bill that would have required pension benefits to be calculated without regard to sex has been rejected. Story on Page 15.

Two universities have support from influential Congressmen in a quest for new research funds, prompting allegations of "self-interest." Story on Page 15.

Cases involving bias complaints could be handled more effectively if federal departments did not have to meet unrealistic court-ordered deadlines, the Administration told an appeals court. Story on Page 15.

Proposed legislation could force students to take out guaranteed loans in order to qualify for campus-based financial-aid programs, two national student organizations say. Story on Page 19.

American professors find teaching in foreign countries both rewarding and frustrating. Story on Page 21.

Few championship tournaments made money for the N.C.A.A. last year. Story on Page 28.

A Soviet scientist has spoken out against his government's efforts to discourage students from completing doctorates. Story on Page 29.

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10 NEW ENDOWED CHAIRS

Big-Spending U. of Texas Aims for the Top in Computer Science

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

AUSTIN, TEX.

The University of Texas at Austin is in the midst of an effort to develop a computer-science and microelectronics program that it hopes will rival the "big three" of the field: Carnegie-Mellon University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Stanford University.

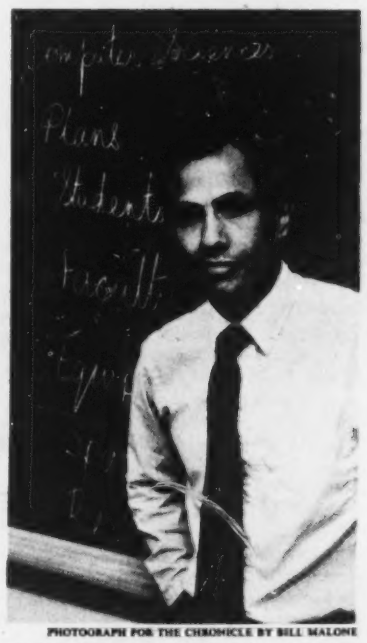
Among the developments:

► Texas will announce this week that, thanks to an anonymous donor, it has raised $17-million for its microelectronics and computer-science effort, to add to $15-million it had already committed to spend for at least 10 endowed professorships.

► The university will also announce this month that Edsger W. Dijkstra, an award-winning computer scientist from the Netherlands, has accepted the first of the endowed chairs.

► Because of the university's plans, the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation, a research-and-development company operated by 15 major high-technology companies, including Digital Equipment Corpo-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1



PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY BILL MALONE

K. Mani Chandy, University of Texas computer scientist: "My goal is to have an environment where great ideas and great students come out."

3 Universities Warn Pentagon on Censorship

They may reject research if publication is limited

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

The presidents of three major research universities have warned the Reagan Administration that their institutions may be forced to stop conducting unclassified research for the Pentagon if they are required to give military reviewers the right to restrict publication of some findings.

The presidents of Stanford University, the California Institute of Technology, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrote Administration officials that a proposed research-contract provision being considered by top Pentagon administrators would infringe on the free communication of academic research.

The proposal would give military reviewers the authority to restrict the publication of research results by scientists doing unclassified applied research and development for the Defense Department.

The presidents' letter was delivered last week to George A. Keyworth, II, President Reagan's science adviser, and Richard D. DeLauer, Under Secretary of De-

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Most College Chiefs Like Jobs, but 1 in 4 Found Ready to Quit

CHICAGO

One fourth of college and university presidents enjoy their jobs—and another fourth would quit tomorrow, given the chance. The other 50 per cent "like their jobs more than they dislike them," but think that the presidency has problems, according to preliminary findings of a national study.

For one thing, the study found, it can be lonely at the top. A president may face continuous opposition from administrators who have been at the college longer than the president and have established themselves in its hierarchy. Such officials, part of a group called "untouchables" in the study, may interfere with the president's attempts to develop a management team and impede his or her efforts to get things done.

A college's former president may be the No. 1 untouchable, the study suggested, and a "menace" if he is still on the campus.

The stresses of being a college president spill over into his personal life, the study found, putting a strain on all members of the official's family. Also, because of differences in professional status and roles, presidents may find that they can no longer

Continued on Page 21, Column 2

Deluge of New Freshman Applications Surprises Many Admissions Directors

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

Applications for next fall's freshman classes have reached record levels at some colleges and universities, despite a decline in the number of students graduating from high school and a rise in the cost of higher education.

The deluge of applications has surprised many admissions directors, particularly those at highly selective institutions. Many of those colleges are located in the Northeast, the region that is experiencing the sharpest decrease in the number of high-school graduates.

However, at colleges in the West and Southwest, where applicant pools are growing, some admissions officials also say they did not expect such large numbers of applications this year.

Some admissions officers who are willing to speculate on the reasons for the increase say that an improved economic outlook has led more families to believe they

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

In the 'Athletics' Section

CBS SPORTS

Television ratings for some basketball games were down this season, causing broadcasters to cut back the number of contests they will show next year. Many blame a "glut" of televised basketball during the regular season for the ratings drop. See Page 25.

CALIFORNIA STATE U. AT DOMINGUEZ HILLS

U.S. bicyclists are being outfitted with unusual bikes, helmets, and other innovative equipment to give them a competitive edge at this summer's Olympic Games. And they'll be racing at a brand-new university-based velodrome, at right. See Pages 25 and 27.

FACT–FILE

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1981-82

The tables below display revenues by source and expenditures by function of U. S. colleges and universities for 1981-82, the latest year for which data are available.

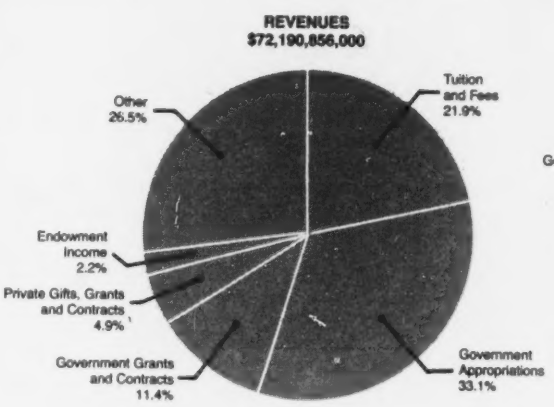
Overall, revenues increased by 10.1 per cent from 1980-81 to 1981-82, a rise of $6.6-billion. Expenditures increased by 9.8 per cent over 1980-81, up $6.3-billion.

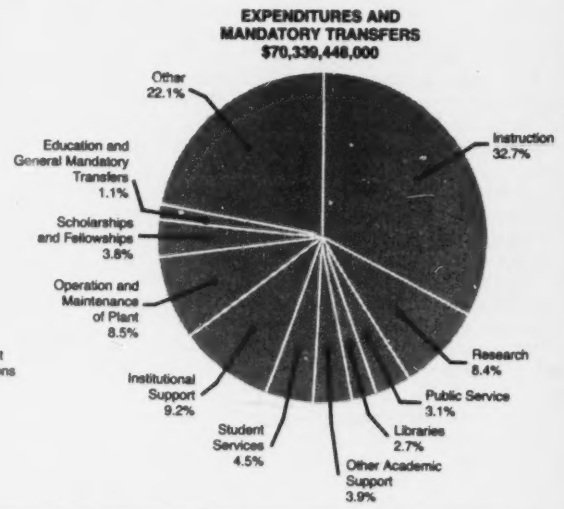
In addition, the value of the institutions' physical-plant assets, as recorded on their financial statements, was $94.5-billion, up 6.5 per cent over the previous year. The indebtedness on those assets increased by 4.7 per cent over 1980-81, and stood at $15.5-billion.

Public institutions accounted for two-thirds of the assets and 56 per cent of the debt, while private institutions controlled one-third of the assets and carried 44 per cent of the debt on physical-plant assets.

The market value of college and university endowments was $24.4-billion at the end of 1981-82.

The figures are based on the financial reports of 3,294 institutions.





Public institutions	All institutions[1]		Doctoral institutions		Comprehensive institutions[2]		General baccalaureate institutions[3]		2-year institutions	
	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total
Revenues										
Tuition and fees	$ 6,394,813,000	13.5%	$ 2,885,466,000	13.2%	$ 1,624,458,000	16.2%	$ 309,066,000	19.8%	$1,385,758,000	16.2%
Appropriations										
Federal	1,087,493,000	2.3%	314,282,000	1.5%	41,888,000	0.4%	7,792,000	0.5%	80,611,000	0.9%
State	20,695,114,000	43.8%	8,654,567,000	39.7%	5,355,291,000	53.3%	771,348,000	49.5%	4,062,803,000	47.6%
Local	1,599,110,000	3.4%	40,268,000	0.2%	95,002,000	1.0%	10,056,000	0.7%	1,435,888,000	16.8%
Grants and contracts										
Federal	4,208,962,000	8.9%	2,623,059,000	12.0%	566,916,000	5.6%	122,830,000	7.9%	398,135,000	4.7%
State	701,949,000	1.5%	314,749,000	1.4%	120,042,000	1.2%	17,627,000	1.1%	178,785,000	2.1%
Local	157,898,000	0.3%	63,325,000	0.3%	21,164,000	0.2%	4,776,000	0.3%	38,406,000	0.4%
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1,277,049,000	2.7%	861,409,000	3.9%	161,305,000	1.6%	18,485,000	1.2%	41,241,000	0.5%
Endowment income	244,070,000	0.5%	188,344,000	0.9%	23,422,000	0.2%	4,706,000	0.3%	9,304,000	0.1%
Other sources[4]	10,904,365,000	23.1%	5,871,442,000	26.9%	2,037,730,000	20.3%	291,705,000	18.7%	905,092,000	10.7%
Total current funds revenues	$47,270,822,000	100%	$21,816,909,000	100%	$10,047,219,000	100%	$1,558,751,000	100%	$8,536,023,000	100%
Expenditures										
Instruction	$16,348,109,000	35.4%	$ 6,543,886,000	30.5%	$3,923,091,000	39.9%	$ 565,011,000	36.7%	$3,941,169,000	47.4%
Research	4,004,955,000	8.7%	3,174,784,000	14.8%	342,456,000	3.5%	30,493,000	2.0%	15,704,000	0.2%
Public service	1,812,148,000	3.9%	1,246,138,000	5.8%	251,774,000	2.6%	27,883,000	1.8%	147,656,000	1.8%
Libraries	1,287,812,000	2.8%	560,549,000	2.6%	339,789,000	3.5%	52,293,000	3.4%	262,539,000	3.2%
Other academic support	2,010,509,000	4.3%	938,452,000	4.4%	428,958,000	4.3%	59,188,000	3.8%	368,594,000	4.4%
Student services	2,085,796,000	4.5%	653,635,000	3.0%	536,680,000	5.5%	108,324,000	7.0%	682,826,000	8.2%
Institutional support	3,957,315,000	8.6%	1,285,409,000	6.0%	923,393,000	9.4%	180,897,000	11.8%	1,109,074,000	13.3%
Plant operation and maintenance	4,104,249,000	8.9%	1,574,811,000	7.3%	1,020,935,000	10.4%	169,771,000	11.0%	952,470,000	11.5%
Scholarships and fellowships	1,086,717,000	2.4%	572,770,000	2.7%	241,591,000	2.5%	73,370,000	4.8%	159,034,000	1.9%
Mandatory transfers[5]	470,940,000	1.0%	174,657,000	0.8%	135,688,000	1.4%	23,981,000	1.6%	112,752,000	1.4%
Other[6]	9,048,583,000	19.5%	4,726,230,000	22.1%	1,674,631,000	17.0%	247,591,000	16.1%	556,163,000	6.7%
Total current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers	$46,219,134,000	100%	$21,451,321,000	100%	$9,818,986,000	100%	$1,539,430,000	100%	$8,307,979,000	100%

Private institutions	All institutions[1]		Doctoral institutions		Comprehensive institutions[2]		General baccalaureate institutions[3]		2-year institutions	
	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total	1981-82	Per cent of total
Revenues										
Tuition and fees	$ 9,379,225,000	37.6%	$ 3,071,601,000	26.0%	$ 2,018,840,000	56.1%	$2,594,085,000	51.0%	$435,445,000	59.9%
Appropriations										
Federal	210,339,000	0.9%	130,909,000	1.1%	36,808,000	1.0%	24,357,000	0.5%	5,537,000	0.8%
State	268,749,000	1.1%	98,656,000	0.8%	48,245,000	1.3%	27,997,000	0.6%	6,479,000	0.9%
Local	4,794,000	—	749,000	—	0	—	83,000	—	2,109,000	0.3%
Grants and contracts										
Federal	2,813,023,000	11.3%	2,048,992,000	17.3%	219,254,000	6.1%	256,548,000	5.0%	29,275,000	4.0%
State	182,979,000	0.7%	58,846,000	0.5%	36,354,000	1.0%	45,170,000	0.9%	6,980,000	1.0%
Local	175,867,000	0.7%	84,424,000	0.7%	2,283,000	0.1%	5,748,000	0.1%	1,292,000	0.2%
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	2,286,510,000	9.2%	1,000,666,000	8.5%	257,065,000	7.1%	556,232,000	10.9%	68,536,000	9.4%
Endowment income	1,352,742,000	5.4%	684,866,000	5.8%	196,383,000	5.5%	329,896,000	6.5%	14,944,000	2.0%
Other sources[4]	8,245,805,000	33.1%	4,652,159,000	39.3%	786,446,000	21.8%	1,244,881,000	24.5%	155,943,000	21.5%
Total current funds revenues	$24,920,034,000	100%	$11,831,868,000	100%	$3,601,677,000	100%	$5,084,997,000	100%	$726,531,000	100%
Expenditures										
Instruction	$ 6,614,419,000	27.5%	$ 2,974,788,000	25.8%	$1,186,757,000	34.2%	$1,396,227,000	28.5%	$195,688,000	26.7%
Research	1,924,939,000	8.0%	1,580,246,000	13.7%	88,502,000	2.5%	29,862,000	0.6%	1,327,000	0.2%
Public service	391,578,000	1.6%	152,497,000	1.3%	48,183,000	1.4%	38,842,000	0.8%	2,915,000	0.4%
Libraries	634,604,000	2.6%	282,542,000	2.5%	110,826,000	3.2%	147,013,000	3.0%	15,263,000	2.2%
Other academic support	723,529,000	3.0%	328,019,000	2.8%	129,127,000	3.7%	131,945,000	2.7%	27,912,000	4.1%
Student services	1,091,201,000	4.5%	277,646,000	2.4%	222,490,000	6.4%	388,793,000	7.9%	63,701,000	9.3%
Institutional support	2,513,757,000	10.4%	742,544,000	6.4%	463,110,000	13.3%	728,199,000	14.9%	139,916,000	20.5%
Plant operation and maintenance	1,875,032,000	7.8%	735,312,000	6.4%	314,538,000	9.1%	475,591,000	9.7%	75,615,000	11.1%
Scholarships and fellowships	1,596,228,000	6.6%	635,444,000	5.5%	280,670,000	8.1%	492,748,000	10.0%	37,908,000	5.5%
Mandatory transfers[5]	312,914,000	1.3%	82,011,000	0.7%	67,928,000	2.0%	80,661,000	1.6%	17,156,000	2.5%
Other[6]	6,442,113,000	26.7%	3,737,656,000	32.5%	558,245,000	16.1%	997,186,000	20.3%	106,073,000	15.5%
Total current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers	$24,120,314,000	100%	$11,528,707,000	100%	$3,470,375,000	100%	$4,906,704,000	100%	$683,674,000	100%

— Indicates less than .05%.
1 Includes doctoral, comprehensive, general baccalaureate, specialized, 2-year, and new institutions.
2 Institutions with diverse post-baccalaureate programs, including first-professional, but do not engage in significant doctoral-level education.
3 Institutions which emphasize general undergraduate programs and do not significantly engage in post-graduate education.
4 Includes sales and services of educational activities and auxiliary enterprises; sales and services of hospitals; independent operations; and others.
5 Transfers from educational and general current funds to other funds to fulfill binding obligations.
6 Includes expenditures and mandatory transfers for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

1982-83 NCAA Championships: How Much They Cost

MISSION, KAN.

Only 12 of the 73 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship tournaments took in more money than they spent in 1982-83.

In the table below, receipts include sales of tickets and programs, entry fees, income from program advertising, fees for radio and television rights, and sales of merchandise. They also include expenses in excess of tournament budgets, which are absorbed by institutions that hold tournaments on their campuses.

Included under disbursements are budgeted costs incurred by host institutions, the costs of transportation and *per diem* allowances paid to teams; payments to host institutions and sponsoring agencies; expenses incurred by the N.C.A.A. national office; and the costs of promotion, equipment, personnel, officials, entertainment, and awards.

The N.C.A.A. distributes half of any surpluses from a tournament—60 per cent in the case of basketball—to the institutions whose teams participated in it. The rest goes into the association's general operating fund.

	Receipts	Disbursements	Deficit or surplus
Division I			
Baseball	$ 957,719	$ 801,152	$ +156,568
Basketball (men's)	21,756,286	2,287,107	+19,469,179
Basketball (women's)	417,362	524,857	−107,495
Cross country (men's)	5,413	79,388	−73,976
Cross country (women's)	5,413	68,277	−62,864
Fencing (men's)	93	48,146	−48,053
Fencing (women's)	1,048	29,721	−28,673
Field hockey	21,880	60,174	−38,294
Football (Division I-AA)	1,647,823	592,782	+1,055,042
Golf (men's)	21,754	102,722	−80,968
Golf (women's)	5,845	57,057	−51,212
Gymnastics (men's)	137,069	117,182	+19,887
Gymnastics (women's)	190,365	137,105	+53,260
Ice hockey	603,940	288,384	+315,557
Lacrosse (men's)	191,453	124,770	+66,683
Lacrosse (women's)	10,301	47,969	−37,668
Rifle (men's & women's)	0	21,780	−21,780
Skiing (men's & women's)	500	114,996	−114,496
Soccer (men's)	133,982	195,714	−61,732
Soccer (women's)	7,615	76,315	−68,700
Softball (women's)	57,124	174,311	−117,187
Swimming & diving (men's)	114,836	206,212	−91,376
Swimming & diving (women's)	70,678	213,398	−142,721
Tennis (men's)	84,612	110,641	−26,030
Tennis (women's)	22,705	75,948	−53,243
Track & field, indoor (men's)	89,485	181,463	−91,979
Track & field, indoor (women's)	64,799	129,159	−64,360
Track & field, outdoor (men's)	125,655	301,509	−175,854
Track & field, outdoor (women's)	65,196	194,702	−129,507
Volleyball (men's)	87,898	42,423	+45,475
Volleyball (women's)	88,447	236,114	−147,667
Water polo	8,112	40,792	−32,680
Wrestling	591,784	401,905	+189,879
Division II			
Baseball	$ 17,118	$ 175,936	$ −158,818
Basketball (men's)	365,980	308,993	+56,987
Basketball (women's)	28,085	109,711	−81,626
Cross country (men's)	643	50,597	−49,953
Cross country (women's)	643	43,265	−42,621
Field hockey	2,121	16,520	−14,400
Football	786,003	392,841	+393,162
Golf (men's)	425	42,198	−41,773
Gymnastics (men's)	13,486	44,904	−31,417
Gymnastics (women's)	17,595	60,080	−42,485
Ice hockey	42,892	71,147	−28,255
Soccer (men's)	13,286	87,604	−74,318
Softball (women's)	5,649	83,341	−77,692
Swimming & diving (men's)	14,413	98,157	−83,745
Swimming & diving (women's)	16,619	141,127	−124,508
Tennis (men's)	4,406	45,754	−41,349
Tennis (women's)	664	39,031	−38,367
Track & field, outdoor (men's)	11,546	160,161	−148,615
Track & field, outdoor (women's)	11,485	135,764	−124,279
Volleyball (women's)	9,671	75,069	−65,398
Wrestling	29,694	89,450	−59,756
Division III			
Baseball	$ 26,599	$ 128,387	$ −101,788
Basketball (men's)	162,320	222,977	−60,657
Basketball (women's)	31,252	122,805	−91,553
Cross country (men's)	270	53,022	−52,752
Cross country (women's)	270	46,223	−45,953
Field hockey	2,019	34,481	−32,462
Football	278,856	260,563	+18,293
Golf (men's)	86	37,498	−37,412
Lacrosse (men's)	19,888	57,686	−37,798
Soccer (men's)	18,460	81,246	−62,786
Softball (women's)	5,204	72,938	−67,734
Swimming & diving (men's)	7,223	95,364	−88,141
Swimming & diving (women's)	3,529	110,036	−106,507
Tennis (men's)	917	42,306	−41,388
Tennis (women's)	0	47,372	−47,372
Track & field, outdoor (men's)	3,225	115,924	−112,699
Track & field, outdoor (women's)	2,436	95,054	−92,618
Volleyball (women's)	11,429	110,614	−99,186
Wrestling	10,432	83,955	−73,523

NOTE: Figures are rounded to nearest dollar.

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Basketball TV Ratings Drop

Continued from Page 25

lar-season games does not appear to be a problem with broadcasts of games in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship tournament. CBS broadcast the N.C.A.A. tournament and expected to earn high ratings.

Those who say that there are too many games on TV are often quick to blame cable television for the problem.

ESPN, for instance, showed 127 games during the regular season, in addition to 40 post-season conference and national championship contests, and most of the games were shown at least twice.

"We're concerned with the glut of games on television, but we're not overly alarmed," said Mike Soltys, an ESPN spokesman. The average rating for games shown on ESPN dropped from 1.65 last season to 1.3 this season.

A program's rating is equal to the percentage of the country's TV sets tuned to that show. A rating of 2.0 is considered good for cable offerings, he said, while over-the-air networks expect considerably higher numbers.

Mr. Soltys said that the glut was unfortunate, but that the four-year-old network had had little choice but to contribute to it.

When ESPN was started, he said, it was desperate for programs, and the athletic conferences used that fact in their negotiations with the network.

"We were in a weak bargaining position then," he said. "The conferences were able to say, 'Look, you take 30 or 40 of our games, or you'll have none of them.' But when those contracts come up for renewal we'll be in a stronger position and will look to cut back."

Most of the contracts expire after next season.

NBC-TV and CBS-TV are the two major networks broadcasting college basketball, and at NBC, the news for the colleges is not good.

"We have contracts with many conferences that specify the number of appearances," said Richard Hussey, an NBC spokesman. If those agreements aren't revised, he said, "one of our 'outs' would be to pay for an appearance and not air it. We're just in the process of reviewing everything we do in college basketball." He added that the option to pay for the games but not show them was only a "worst-case scenario."

NBC, which televised college basketball 27 times this past season, suffered a drop in its average rating to 4.2 from the previous year's 5.5. The network showed a total of 41 games in the 27 time slots, with different games shown in different regions.

CBS's ratings were up slightly this year, from 5.2 to 5.3. That has officials of the network pleased, if not relieved. "In this situation, staying about even puts you way ahead of the game," said Len DeLuca, a CBS spokesman. The network showed 31 games during 23 time slots.

'It's Reached a Peak'

Along with CBS, at least two syndicators, Raycom and Metrosports, plan little or no streamlining of their college-basketball schedules next season.

Metrosports, which syndicates three major conferences and several powerful independent teams not aligned with conferences, did relatively well this past season, according to Marcia Cherner, the company's vice-president.

"We do feel it's reached a peak," she said of the number of games telecast, "and it's because people started getting into the business of syndicating because they thought it would be an easy road. They will be dropping by the wayside soon, and that will lower the number of games somewhat."

'Reaching for Straws'

Rick Ray, president of Raycom, thinks there has been too much of an emphasis on the "glut" theory. Raycom syndicates Atlantic Coast Conference games.

"Some syndicators simply paid too much for the rights to broadcast games," he said, "and they are blaming their lack of success on oversaturation. That's really reaching for straws.

"The advertising community is very supportive of college athletics, but it will not be taken advantage of," he said. One syndicator, he added, had charged $64,000 for a set of four 30-second commercials two seasons ago but last season tried to raise the price to $1.2-million. "We still laugh about that one," he said.

Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Southwest Conference, agreed that factors other than a glut have contributed to the drop in ratings. Ratings for broadcasts of all sports events have dropped, Mr. Jacoby pointed out. Ratings for professional football and basketball games have declined in recent years, as have ratings for regular-season college-football broadcasts.

Many corporations, he added, spent large amounts of money for commercial time during the Winter Olympics, or plan to buy time during telecasts of Summer Olympic events, which might have cut the amount they were willing to spend on commercials during college basketball games.

In addition, he said, the United States Football League, now starting its second season, is taking a share of the advertising dollar.

Mr. Jacoby said that TVS, the Southwest Conference's syndicator, has said it will not ask to renegotiate its three-year contract, even though the company may not be able to pay the agreed-upon $2.7-million for showing this year's contests. "They feel an obligation to follow through," Mr. Jacoby said.

The contract calls for TVS to pay $2.9-million for rights to next season's conference games, and $3.15-million for rights to games during the 1986 season.

"I've heard several in the industry say that the ratings may bounce back," Mr. Jacoby said.

Former College Player Acquitted on Basketball Gambling Charge

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

A federal district-court jury here has acquitted Ernie Cobb, a former Boston College basketball player, of charges that he participated in a gambling scheme in 1979.

Mr. Cobb had been accused of "point shaving," or purposefully affecting the margin of victory in a game to aid bettors.

Another player on the team, Rick Kuhn, and four other persons were convicted in 1981 in connection with the scheme and are serving sentences of from 4 to 10 years. Some of them testified against Mr. Cobb at his trial.

Mr. Cobb admitted accepting $1,000 in 1979 from one of the men already convicted.

He claimed, however, that the money was not a payment for fixing games, but only for providing the man with advice as to which teams Boston College was most likely to beat.

Witnesses for the prosecution claimed that Mr. Cobb had in fact accepted $2,000 to shave points in two games and to cause the team to lose another.

Mr. Cobb, who is 27, was attempting to begin a professional basketball career when the charges were first made, and now hopes to try again.

People in Sports

Marvin Adams, men's basketball coach at Arkansas State U., has been dismissed.

Bill Barz, football coach at Mount Carmel High School (Chicago), to football coach at Illinois Benedictine College.

Gary Bays, athletic director at Warner Pacific College, has announced his resignation, effective in June.

Dick Beede, girls' basketball coach at Santa Monica (Cal.) High School, to women's basketball coach at Loyola Marymount U.

Don Birmingham, football coach at U. of Dubuque, to football coach at Mac Murray College.

Willie Booker, men's basketball coach at Mercer County Community College, to men's basketball coach at Florida A&M U.

Ron Cardo, assistant football coach at U. of Wisconsin at River Falls, to football coach at U. of Wisconsin at Oshkosh.

Nelson Catalina, assistant men's basketball coach at Arkansas State U., to coach.

Kevin Colbert, baseball coach at Ohio Wesleyan U., has resigned.

Karen Collins, assistant field-hockey coach at U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor, to coach.

Fred Davis, wrestling coach at Brigham Young U., has resigned.

Mike De Anna, athletic recruiting coordinator at U. of Iowa, to wrestling coach at Edinboro U.

Joe De Luca, assistant football coach at St. Mary's College of California, to football coach.

Larry Farmer, men's basketball coach at U. of California at Los Angeles, has resigned.

Walt Hazzard, men's basketball coach at Chapman College, to men's basketball coach at U. of California at Los Angeles.

Doug Hill, assistant women's softball coach at Elmhurst College, to coach.

Doug Kacharvich, ice-hockey coach at State U. College of New York at Plattsburgh, has announced his resignation, effective June 30.

Tom Kosel, women's basketball coach at College of St. Thomas, has resigned.

Dick Mannini, assistant football coach at Stanford U, to football coach at St. Mary's College of California.

Bobby McKinley, men's tennis coach at Trinity U., has resigned.

Del Morley, assistant men's basketball coach at Drury College, to men's basketball coach at Benedictine College.

Ron Murphree, men's basketball coach and athletic director at Murray State College, to men's basketball coach and athletic director at Cowley County Community College.

Debra Novgrod, softball coach at Elmhurst College, to women's basketball coach.

Todd Ruediaili, assistant men's tennis coach at Luther College, to coach.

Ellen Sayers, women's basketball coach at West Chester U., has resigned.

Daniel P. Schwab, military-science instructor at U. of San Francisco, to men's cross-country coach.

Gene Templeton, athletic director at U. of Alaska at Anchorage, has announced his resignation, effective June 30.

Lindy Vivas, women's volleyball coach at Texas A&M U., to women's volleyball coach at U. of Washington.

Dick Wadewitz, men's basketball coach at U. of Wisconsin at Platteville, has resigned.

Bill Walton, women's basketball and volleyball coach at Elmhurst College, has resigned as women's basketball coach.

Beverly Webb, women's basketball coach at Arkansas State U., has resigned.

Mickey Wells, women's basketball coach and director of intramural athletics at Morehead State U., has resigned as women's basketball coach.

Chuck Willenbrink, assistant men's cross-country coach at Bellarmine College, to women's cross-country coach.

Jon Winegardner, assistant men's and women's tennis coach at U. of Colorado, to coach.

Bob Wolfe, assistant football coach at Allegheny College, to football coach.

Thom Yunenan, former assistant women's tennis coach at John Jay College, to coach.

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News Summary

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How scholars use and abuse language in conducting and communicating their research was the topic of a recent conference at the University of Iowa. Story on Page 7.

A controversial history of the middle class in the nineteenth century attacks the traditional view that the Victorians were sexually repressed. Story on Page 7.

Apple Computer plans to offer more colleges discounts on the Macintosh personal computer. Story on Page 14.

Georgia's state colleges failed to meet required desegregation goals, the Office for Civil Rights said last week. Story on Page 23.

Faced with a pay freeze, faculty members at the University of Wisconsin are taking their case to the public. Story on Page 29.

Junior-college athletes will have to take more courses and maintain higher grades under new standards adopted by the N.J.C.A.A. Story on Page 33.

College trustees need to start fighting abuses in intercollegiate athletics, according to speakers at the meeting of the Association of Governing Boards. Story on Page 33.

Polish universities have been warned to avoid conflict with the government if they wish to remain autonomous. Story on Page 37.

Mexican officials have urged that the country's medical schools be shut down temporarily to help ease unemployment among physicians. Story on Page 37.

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'SQUEEZING OUT THE POOR'

2-Year Colleges Told They're Becoming Institutions for Middle-Class Students

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS
WASHINGTON

The community college, which has traditionally offered higher education to disadvantaged students from low-income families, is becoming a "middle-class college," an administrator told a meeting of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges here last week.

"As the cost of higher education continues to increase, the community colleges are getting students from middle-class families who have traditionally gone to four-year colleges and universities," said Robert G. Templin, Jr., dean of instruction at Piedmont Virginia Community College.

The larger number of middle-class students, he said, is "squeezing out the poor, disadvantaged, and minority-group students who once called the community colleges theirs."

"The flagship public universities are also raising their admissions standards. The social climate is calling for it," said Mr. Templin. "This will push more middle-class students who would have considered four-year institutions into the community colleges."

To support his view, Mr. Templin pointed to the recent influx of "reverse-transfer" students, those who graduated from a four-year institution and came to a community college after they had failed to find employment. Those students usually enroll in occupational programs, such as

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Giving by Wealthiest Down 30 Pct.; Drop in Tax Break Cited

By JACK MAGARRELL
WASHINGTON

The super-rich, as predicted, have cut back on the size of their gifts to educational and charitable institutions following a reduction in the tax advantages of giving, preliminary figures from the Internal Revenue Service indicate.

People with yearly incomes of $500,000 or more gave about 30 per cent less in the year following the change in tax law than they did in the year before, according to I.R.S. data obtained by Independent Sector, a coalition of foundations, business

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Feud Between Public and Private Colleges Said to Be Deepening

BY KAREN J. WINKLER
SAN FRANCISCO

Long-standing tensions between public and private institutions of higher education are turning into open warfare, speakers at the annual meeting of the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges warned here last week.

"The argument between the public and private sectors has become so intense it is threatening to split higher education's united front," said James L. Fisher, president of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. "There is an increasing

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Agency to Press for Stricter Rules on Lab Animals

Standards would apply to Health Service grants

By KIM McDONALD
WASHINGTON

The Public Health Service is about to propose more stringent standards for the humane care of laboratory animals by researchers to whom it makes grants.

The proposed rules, which will be released here this week, are being sent to 22,000 research institutions and scientists in a special edition of the *Guide* for grants and contracts, a publication of the National Institutes of Health, whose officials are responsible for administering the Public Health Service's animal-care policy.

The new rules will apply to all research institutions receiving grants or contracts from the Public Health Service, of which the N.I.H. is a part.

N.I.H. officials said they might revise the proposals after they review comments from the public at three hearings they plan to hold around the country. Dates and locations of the hearings have not been announced.

Institutions Must Comply

The proposals would make it mandatory for institutions receiving support from the Public Health Service to state that they had complied with the policy governing the humane care of laboratory animals. The rules would also require institutions not accredited by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care to submit annual reports on their ani-

Continued on Page 27, Column 1

Texas Universities Scramble to Sign Up Merit Scholars

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER
SAN ANTONIO

People used to think of Trinity University—if they thought of it at all—as a tennis powerhouse with respectable but lackluster academic programs. Among students, even its own, it had a reputation as a "party school" for the sons and daughters of elite Texas families. Its strongest claim to educational distinction, according to one campus joke, was that it had "the best gardener-to-student ratio in the nation."

But now Trinity, which enrolls 2,500 undergraduates and 600 graduate students, is a university on the make. In the five years since Ronald K. Calgaard became its president and decided to use its $140-million endowment to make Trinity's undergraduate liberal-arts program the best in the Southwest, it has added some 40 new faculty positions, raised its admissions standards sharply, and increased its library-acquisitions budget from $250,000 to $900,000 a year.

Its efforts might have gone unnoticed, however, had Trinity not decided to enter the heated, expensive, and very public competition among Texas universities—especially Baylor, Rice, Texas A&M, and the University of Texas—for National Merit Scholars, whose skills match Trinity's ambitions and whose standardized-test scores rank them in the top one-half of one per cent of the nation's high-school students.

130 Scholars in Class of 575

In 1978, 13 National Merit Scholars enrolled in Trinity's freshman class. Last fall, 54 signed on. Next September, the admissions office is expecting at least 130—and possibly as many as 150—in a freshman class of about 575.

Even by Texas standards—the University of Texas attracted 223 National

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PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MICHAEL JAY SMITH

Trinity U. offers National Merit Scholars at least $5,000 a year. Above, Merit Scholar Rita Schmidt.